

THE ROANOKE DAILY TIMES.

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ROANOKE, VA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Virginia: Fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds; probably showers at night; cooler Friday.

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BRYAN'S SPRINGFIELD SPEECH

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF 20,000 PEOPLE.

He Pays His Respects to the Goldbugs, and Says Instead of Their Party Emblem Being a Hickory Tree It Should Be That of an Owl, Which Does Its Work at Night, or a Mole, Which Works Under Ground—He Pleads For the People.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 2.—William Jennings Bryan to-day demonstrated again that he made no difference whether his voice was hoarse or not by making more speeches than he has for several days. He made long speeches at Springfield, Kenton and Findlay, and to-night made two more in this city. The party left Columbus at 8:15 this morning and arrived at Springfield at 10:30, where the nominee made a twenty-minute talk. The next stop of any consequence was made at Kenton, where Mr. Bryan addressed 6,000 citizens of that county.

The address was made in the park of the little city and was well received. The crowd was made up mostly of farmers, who cheered the utterances of the nominee heartily.

HIS SPRINGFIELD SPEECH.

Springfield, O., Sept. 2.—Twenty thousand people greeted Mr. Bryan at Springfield and cheered him from the time he left his train until the police finally fought a way for him to the train bearing him to Toledo.

Mr. Bryan said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: For a few moments only I shall occupy your attention because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is still calling sinners to repentance. (Great laughter.) I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city in the country. I am glad to talk to a people who recognize their dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had occasion to talk to some who seem to imagine the harder they could get the farmers the better they would be off. I am glad to talk to you who recognize that the dollars which you receive are earned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money—those who till the soil—and from its fertility springs this nation's primary greatness. As a matter of fact, the farmers and the laboring men are the foundation of society. (Great cheering.) Upon this foundation is built the commercial classes, and the financier acts as a sort of roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put on another, but you can't destroy the foundation without ruining the whole building. "Goldsmith has well expressed it when he says: "Princes and lords may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them as a breath is made, But the bold peasantry, a nation's pride, When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

"The Democratic party in its platform at Chicago is pleading because of a nation's peasantry that cannot be destroyed until you destroy the foundation of our nation's greatness. Upon the prosperity of the great producers of wealth, whom we call the masses as distinguished from the classes, depends all the prosperity of this city. If you have a gold standard you legislate the value of money up and you legislate the value of property down. Do you remember when you were young how we used to get on the teeter board, and when one end of it was up the other was down? It has remained for modern financiers to declare that you can keep both ends of the teeter board up at once. (Laughter.) Assuming to be statesmen, they disregard every law of trade, every law of economics, every law of nature and every law of God. There is not a law, human or divine, they respect, because they think they are bigger than the government and greater than the Almighty. (Great laughter.)

"The very legislation that increases the purchasing power of a dollar simply enables that dollar to buy more of other things. How can a dollar be made to buy more of other things? By making more wheat sell at a dollar; more corn, more oats, more potatoes, sell for a dollar; more of the products of toil exchanged for a given amount of money. It is a good thing for the man who owns money and buys property, but it is a mighty bad thing for the man who has to buy money with the property that he produces. "How does the gold standard affect you? You make your implements and you sell them to the farmer. Suppose the farmer finds that his taxes, his interest, his debts, don't go down, but the price of all that he sells goes down; what does it mean? It means that he has a less and less amount to expend on agricultural implements and for the support of his family. (Cheers.) If you sell him agricultural implements, he promises to pay you, and the legislation destroys his ability to pay. Then you find fault because you have to take your implements back and sell them second-hand to somebody else. (Cheers.) That is the effect of legislation. Our opponents are trying to throw upon Providence the faults for our conditions. If a farmer complains he is not making much out of his potato crop, they tell him it is due to the potato bugs. If he is not making much out of the corn they tell him it is due to the chinchbug. If he is not making much out of wheat they tell him it is due to the army worm. But let me tell you the goldbug is destroying more crops than all of them. (Great laughter.) The farmer is the most helpless victim of circumstances of all producers of wealth. If a man is engaged in manufacturing and finds the demand is decreasing, he can close his factory and stop the expense of production, but the farmer can't. When he plants his crop in the spring, he does not know whether there is going to be a flood or a drought, whether there is going to be hot wind or cold hail. He takes his chances, and I assert when he has taken more chances

than everybody else and survives all the pestilences and calamities that visit the farm, it is not fair to drive him between the bulls and the bears of Wall Street and let them take from him what is left. (Laughter and applause.)

"The Democrats of this State have done well against great odds. In spite of great influences they declared for the restoration of the money of the constitution. You met your opponents in open conflict and by superiority of numbers overcame them. What do they do? The very people who have been calling all silver Democrats 'Populists'—who are trying to read us out of the party for years—when they found they could not read us out, instead of going out to some other party and giving up the name we have proven our right to it, they try to go out and take the name with them and call us anarchists because we don't go with them. (Applause.)

"I understand these gold standard Democrats declared their emblem should be the hickory tree. We have heard about Satan stealing the liver of heaven, but we have never before seen men try to use the name of that great hero and statesman to undo all he tried to do. (Cries of 'Good!') Talk about Andrew Jackson belonging to the goldbug Democracy! (Laughter.) Go back to the time of Andrew Jackson and whom he arrayed against him? The very men who, after trying to use the Democratic party for private gain and having failed, are now trying to elect the Republican candidate for President by nominating a gold standard candidate. (Cries of 'They can't do it!') They take a hickory tree for their emblem? Why don't they get something appropriate? Why don't they put upon their ballot the picture of an owl? (Laughter.) Nothing could be more appropriate. It looks wise and does its work at night. (Laughter.) Or, if they don't like the owl, take the mole. It is a sleek animal and works under ground all the time. (Great laughter and applause.) But they ought to spare the sacred memory of the man who was the hero of New Orleans and whose resting place, the Hermitage, is the mecca of all who still love Democratic principles. (Great applause.)

"My friends, remember relief cannot come to you from those who have fastened this yoke upon you. You may go to New York or Boston and find financiers who debate the greatness of this country and proclaim the necessity for foreign aid—the men who know more about Europe than about the United States. They go often to London than to the great prairies of the West. (Cries of 'Good!') "If because of their more intimate acquaintance with foreigners they have an exaggerated idea of the necessity of foreign aid, you people, who live between the Alleghenys and the golden hills, who are willing to trust your all upon the republic and rise or fall with it, have the power and the right to take the reins of government in your own hands and administer the law, not for foreign syndicates, but for the people of the United States." (Great applause.)

30,000 HEAR HIM AT TOLEDO.
Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Thirty thousand people is a conservative estimate of the solid acres of humanity gathered at the high school square this evening to hear William J. Bryan deliver a campaign address. Forty thousand would probably be nearer the correct figure. The audience was very enthusiastic, and at times its cheers became a deafening uproar.

Mr. Bryan was introduced by Judge Lemon and made another most eloquent speech.

NORFOLK IN FLAMES.

TWENTY-FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED, WITH BIG LOSE.

Norfolk, Sept. 2.—The alarm of fire which rang out from box 22, at 11:35 to-night was caused by the burning of the immense five-story brick plow foundry and implement factory of S. R. White & Bro., No. 216 Water street. When the fire was first discovered the entire rear of the building was a solid sheet of flame, which rapidly spread over entire structure, leaving it in one mass of ruins. The brisk wind which was blowing at the time scattered sparks in every direction and in a very short space of time a number of buildings in the lane leading to Main street caught on fire and the flames spread rapidly from one tenement to another and consumed the entire block.

At 12 o'clock the Union Stock Yard, on the east side of Nebraska street, was enveloped in a sheet of flames and was destroyed in a very few minutes. The flames from this building communicated with the row of houses adjoining the stock yard on the south and soon they were victims of the devouring element.

The fire department worked heroically but at 1 o'clock a. m. had not gotten the fire under control and at that hour that entire section of the city was at the mercy of the flames and property on the north and south side of East Main street was in danger of destruction.

One hundred families, white and colored, residing in the fire-district, have been made homeless and houseless by the conflagration, many of them losing all of their furniture, upon which there is no insurance. The change in the wind is the only thing that saved the property of the Old Dominion Steamship Company and that of the Clyde Line.

Loss estimated at \$200,000. Insurance not known at this hour. Altogether there have been destroyed about twenty-five houses in the district.

At 1:30 the fire is not yet under control.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Havana, Sept. 2.—A dispatch received here from Matanzas says that the town of Bolondron, in that province, was attacked at night by insurgents, under Dominguez, Inglesito, Dantin and Valdez. The enemy destroyed the place almost completely, plundering and burning the stores, thirty-two houses and nineteen huts and killing two ladies and Chinamen. After occupying Bolondron for four hours the insurgents retreated, leaving two men killed behind them. Three of the garrison were wounded in defending the town.

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LOVE FEAST OF THE GOLD BUGS

A LARGE NUMBER OF DELEGATES PRESENT.

Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, Made Permanent Chairman, and He Delivered Himself of an Impressive Speech. Cleveland's Name Creates a Demonstration—The Bond Issues of Mr. Cleveland's Administration Are Approved.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 2.—The doors to Tomlinson Hall were opened promptly at 11 a. m. The decorations of the hall, saving the national flag, were exclusively golden in color.

The appearance of the Florida delegation, headed by two burly negroes, one carrying a gilded alligator banner and the other a gilded alligator, labeled "Florida's gold bug," produced a flurry of enthusiasm, but was drowned in the thunderous applause which greeted the New York delegation, headed by ex-Governor Flower and General Tracy. They marched to their seats, seventy-two strong, to continuous hand-clapping. Each delegate had in his button hole a spray of golden rod.

Senator Palmer rose at 12:30 and struck the gavel. Thereupon most of the delegates jumped to their feet, shouting and waving their State banners, ending the demonstration, which was brief, by three cheers.

Senator Palmer, in calling the convention to order, said:

"Gentlemen: I have the honor for a moment to preside over the first national Democratic convention held in the year 1896. (Cheers.) The gavel will be in my hands but for a moment. We are assembled here for lofty, noble and patriotic purposes. Our earnest desire is to serve our country, and in the sincerity of that earnest purpose we may appeal to the Judge of all hearts. We may appeal to the great Master, the great Governor. I beg you now to listen to an invocation by Bishop White, of the diocese of Indiana."

After the prayer Senator Palmer announced that the secretary would read the call for the convention, and ex-Congressman Outwaite, of Ohio, who came forward for the purpose, was recognized by a breezy outburst of hand-clapping.

After the call, Senator Palmer raised a laugh by announcing that the next thing he found on the programme was "remarks" by himself. "But," he continued, "I'll omit the remarks. Words are silver, silence is golden." He then introduced Mr. Brennan, of Wisconsin, who read the report of the national committee. The recommendation that the rules, which governed the last Democratic convention, "which was held in 1892," should govern this convention, was cheered to the echo.

The report recommended ex-Governor Flower, of New York, for temporary chairman, and John R. Wilson, of Indiana, for temporary secretary. Governor Flower read his speech from manuscript in a clear voice. It was frequently interrupted with applause.

The mention of President Cleveland's name in the speech was given an ovation. His characterization of Mr. Bryan as "ambitious, unsteady and unsafe," as a "demagogue and word-juggler," received a storm of applause.

His statement that bimetalism was a genuine Democratic doctrine, was received in silence. Governor Flower's speech was concluded at 1:45. Its delivery had occupied about forty-five minutes. Governor Flower then assumed the gavel, and by his direction the States were called for members of the committee on resolutions, credentials and the selection of national committeemen and Vice-President.

After an announcement that the committees would meet immediately the convention, at 2:08, on motion of Mr. Curtis, of New Jersey, took a recess until 4 o'clock.

It was 4:15 p. m., when Temporary Chairman Flower appeared on the platform to call the afternoon session to order.

The reports of committees were called for. The report of the committee on credentials was first presented by Chairman Brennan, of Wisconsin. The statement in the report that there were present 824 delegates to the convention, representing forty-one States and three Territories, was heartily applauded. The report of the committee on financial organization not being ready, Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, was introduced to the convention by Temporary Chairman Flower. He was enthusiastically greeted and made a stirring speech.

When Dr. Everett declared that Massachusetts was opposed to sectionalism, and again when he said that the convention would uphold the bonds of Mr. Cleveland for maintaining the credit of the nation, the delegates jumped to their chairs and joined in a stormy demonstration.

There were loud calls for Bragg, Vilas, Buckner and others, when Dr. Everett took his seat, but the committee on permanent organization was ready to read its report. The report was read by Delegate Roberts, of Missouri. It recommended Senator Caffery of Louisiana, for permanent chairman; John R. Wilson, of Indiana, secretary, and Walter Kessler, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms. It also reported on recommended that the organization of the party be made permanent and that the committee be empowered to call future conventions. This portion of the report

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met with a warm response from the delegates. The report was adopted, and Mr. Bullitt, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lawler, of Minnesota, escorted Senator Caffery to the platform.

In assuming the gavel, Senator Caffery made an impressive speech. He referred occasionally to his manuscript. The convention listened closely and frequently interrupted him by applause.

At the conclusion of Senator Caffery's speech John P. Irish, of California, was called for and responded with a speech. Mr. Irish has quite a reputation as an orator, and he fully justified it.

Immediately after Mr. Irish's speech, the convention at 5:50 adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention to-day was the adoption of a recommendation to make the organization permanent and to empower the national committee appointed to call future conventions. This indicates a contest four years from now over the regularity of the two organizations, and may prove far-reaching in its effects. The platform will be adopted and the candidates nominated to-morrow. To-night a great mass-meeting is in progress, while one set of leaders are at work framing the platform and another trying to fix upon a candidate. There seems to be an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of General Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice-President, but the contest for President is still open.

The committee on resolutions was in session for nearly an hour and a half to-day, and in that time it developed that there was a wide disagreement between the members of the committee as to the form the declaration of principles should take. The matter was discussed at great length, and from 250 to 300 drafts of platforms and portions of platforms were submitted.

Several members offered the complete platforms of their various States, and George M. Davis, of Kentucky, offered the platform adopted by the gold convention of that State, and said he did not think it could be bettered. It was found that the opinions were so diverse that it would be necessary to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of sifting the different platforms submitted, and make a draft suitable for this convention.

The sentiment and a majority for a declaration for the single gold standard was rather surprising to those who hoped that something might be done favoring bimetalism under an international agreement.

The committees as completed to-day include the following members from South Atlantic States:

Resolutions—Florida, T. A. Darby; North Carolina, Lindsay Patterson; South Carolina, W. W. Ball; Virginia, Abe Fulkerson.

National committee—Florida, J. D. Abler; North Carolina, Louis D. Lacroix; South Carolina, vacant; Virginia, Joseph Bryan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

They Endorse the Chicago Convention and Send Greeting to Bryan.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 2.—The State Democratic convention met here to-day with a large attendance. The platform endorses the Chicago convention.

A motion to send greetings of the convention to Mr. Bryan went through with enthusiasm.

A resolution endorsing the administration of President Cleveland was lost. Then the entire platform was adopted.

After a sharp debate, Hon. Barry Bingham announced the withdrawal of the gold men from the convention and they left the hall.

Col. Henry Kent, of Lancaster, was nominated for governor by acclamation. After listening to an eloquent speech of acceptance, from Col. Kent the convention adjourned.

SHE WINS A NEW TRIAL.

Farmville, Va., Sept. 2.—Argument was heard this morning by Judge Coleman, in the circuit court, upon an appeal to set aside the verdict in the case of Mary Abernathy, twice convicted and sentenced to death for complicity in the murder of Mrs. Lucy Jane Pollard, in Lunenburg county, in June of last year. The judge, in a lengthy opinion, remanded the case back to the lower court for retrial, giving as his chief reason that the evidence before the trial jury was insufficient to convict.

REDUCING THE RATES.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company to-day notified the interstate commerce commission of a reduction of freight tariff rates between Baltimore and Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, Va., and points on the Seaboard Air Line, Seaboard and Norfolk, and Tar River, Raleigh and Gaston, Raleigh and Augusta, Durham and Augusta, Carolina Central and Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroads. It will go into effect next Saturday. The number of points affected is only about one-fourth of those named in the schedule filed in July and since withdrawn. The cut in both instances was about the same. The passenger schedule filed yesterday shows that the cut exceeds that of the previous one, and in most instances the rate from Baltimore, Alexandria and Washington to competing points, will be from one to two dollars below the former rate.

WILL MEET THE CUT.

New York, Sept. 2.—The executive officers of the railroads and steamboat companies composing the Southern States Freight Association met in this city to-day. After a long conference they decided to meet the cut in rates made by the Seaboard Air Line. On and after September 5 rates on all classes of freight in the territory reached by the Southern States Freight Association will be at or about 35 per cent. of the present rate.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Hobbie Piano Co.'s warerooms will, beginning September 1st, remain open every night. All who are interested in pianos and organs are cordially invited to call. They will hear some good music, even if they do not wish to purchase.

The United States Government reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

HE IS PLEASED WITH EVERYTHING

THE CHINESE VICEROY WAS INTERVIEWED YESTERDAY.

What Pleased Him Most Were the High Buildings in New York City—Would Make no Comparison Between England and America—He Talks Very Feelingly About the Exclusion Act and Asks the Press of the Country to Fight for Its Repeal.

New York, Sept. 2.—Li Hung Chang was "interviewed" to-day. Throughout the ordeal, which lasted about half an hour, the earl maintained his customary placid demeanor, but his keen eyes noted the effect of every remark upon his audience and he at times evinced an earnestness which showed that he regarded the interview as not the least important event of his trip across the western continent.

At 8:30 a. m. the newspaper men to the number of more than a dozen gathered in the banquet hall. When the reporters were ushered into the hall they found the viceroy standing to receive them and he shook hands with two or three of those in advance. Dr. Mak, or Mark, his Chinese physician, quickly put a stop to the handshaking, however, explaining that they did not wish to have the viceroy fatigued.

The viceroy then seated himself at a small table and Dr. Mak sat at his right. The reporters were also invited to be seated and they grouped themselves in a small circle, two deep, about the table. It had been arranged that one of the reporters, who was specially introduced as a man of some literary note, should act as spokesman. He had prepared a list of written questions and he started out with this: "What has most interested you since you have been in this country?"

"I have been enlightened in everything," said the viceroy. "It is difficult to say what has most pleased me when everything is so pleasing. I think, however, that your high buildings have pleased me most. I am astonished at them. I do not think, however, that they would do for China. I fear they would be blown down by typhoons. You do not have in this country such fierce winds. I am told, however, that the tall buildings are so well constructed that they could not fall. They would not be of any use, however, if they were not for the elevators in them. The elevators are very fine."

"Have you purchased, or contracted for any material for China which is necessary for shipbuilding or railroads or other improvements for China since you have been in this country?" he was asked.

The viceroy evaded the question. He was asked if he would make any comparison between England and this country.

"I care to make no such comparison," said the viceroy. "I know, of course, that Americans originally came from England and that all they know they have learned from England. I don't wish to say anything bad about England and I can't say anything bad about America."

The viceroy was asked if he favored a liberal education for the common people of China.

"In our country," he said, "the boys attend school with very few exceptions. It does not cost much to send boys to school in China and only the very poorest people cannot afford to send their boys to school. Our school system may be improved, however, and I hope in time we will have as many schools in China as you have in America."

"Do you look for the repeal or modification of the Chinese exclusion law known as the Geary act, passed by our Congress in 1892?"

"I know," said the viceroy, "that you are to have a new election in this country and that necessarily there will be changes in your Government. I confidently expect that the friends of China will support measures looking to the repeal of the present law. I know that the press is the most influential institution in America. I hope that the press will use its influence with the Government to have the Chinese exclusion law repealed."

"Was Your Excellency influenced in determining to go home through Canada by the treatment of the Chinese in the Pacific States, especially California?"

"I chose to go through Canada for two reasons. First, because when I was a high commissioner in China I was constantly receiving memorials and complaints from emigrants in San Francisco that they were not allowed a right which, under the American laws, they were entitled to. My assistance was continually invoked to secure their rights. Instead of being able to do so, your Congress curtailed what rights they had and made

(continued on fourth page.)

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